

Part 1

Colleges and enrollments

Colleges and enrollments

Who is providing higher education in Washington?

Public four-year institutions:

- research
- comprehensive

Public community and technical colleges

Independent institutions

Washington has a variety of schools that provide education beyond the high school level. The highest number of enrollments occurs at the public colleges and universities, while the independent sector contributes significantly.

For specific information about a particular institution, the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) Web site (www.hecb.wa.gov) has links to many institutions listed here.

Public four-year colleges and universities

Washington hosts six public baccalaureate institutions, each of which is governed by a board of regents or trustees appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate. In addition to the main campus location, many have branch campuses or centers in other parts of the state.

Four-year institutions are divided into two types: research and comprehensive. The research universities offer baccalaureate through professional degree programs. Comprehensive institutions offer baccalaureate and master's level programs.

Research institutions

- University of WashingtonSeattle
Branch campuses:
University of Washington Bothell
University of Washington Tacoma
- Washington State UniversityPullman
Branch campuses:
Washington State University Spokane*
Washington State University Tri-Cities
Washington State University Vancouver

Comprehensive institutions

- Central Washington UniversityEllensburg
- Eastern Washington UniversityCheney
- The Evergreen State CollegeOlympia
- Western Washington UniversityBellingham

*In 2004, the Legislature removed the "branch" designation for Washington State University Spokane.

Colleges and enrollments

Community and technical colleges (public two-year)

Washington is home to 34 public community and technical colleges that grant certificates and associate degrees. The two-year schools are governed by boards of trustees appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate. Associate degrees usually require two years of full-time coursework to complete. Students enroll in community and technical colleges for various purposes, including academic programs, workforce training, basic skills, and home/family life enrichment.

In addition, Washington is the location of a federally-funded public institution – Northwest Indian College, near Bellingham.

Independent four-year schools

The term “independent” is used in this document to denote institutions primarily supported by non-public funding sources. Some independent schools have a religious affiliation, while others do not. Both private nonprofit institutions and private for-profit institutions are included.

Data for 33 independent four-year institutions are reported using information gathered through the annual federal survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Education’s National Center for Education Statistics – the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.

In addition to these 33 institutions, there are several other four-year colleges and universities based in other states authorized to offer coursework in Washington under the Degree-Granting Institutions Act. However, the 33 institutions reflected in this document include the vast majority of independent four-year enrollments in Washington.

Other independent schools

A number of private career institutions offer coursework and programs – in many cases focused on workforce development and job training. Cosmetology and computer graphics are two examples, but there are many others. Some of these institutions, though not all, grant associate degrees and/or certificates. Data on these independent schools are not included in this document. (One source of information on these institutions is the Workforce Training and Education Coordinating Board: www.wtb.wa.gov.)

Colleges and enrollments

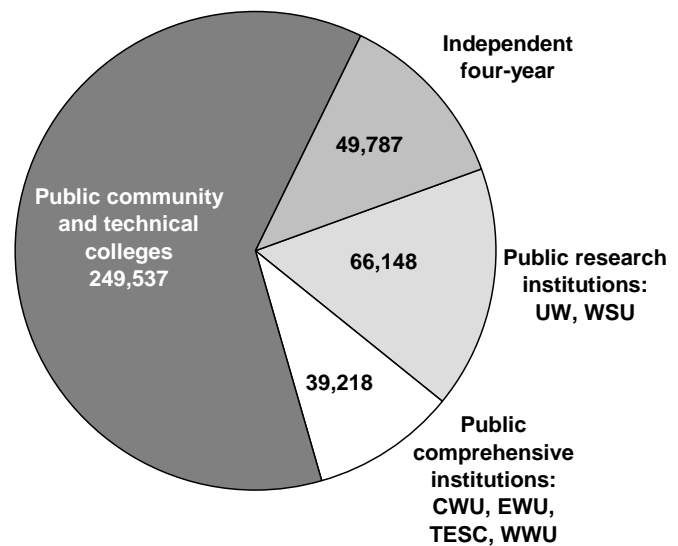
Public four-year

**Public two-year
community and
technical colleges**

**Independent
four-year**

Enrollments in the public institutions, both four-year and community and technical colleges, include enrollments for all funding sources. Most enrollments at public institutions are supported, at least in part, by state funds appropriated by the Legislature. However, some enrollments are funded through outside sources (such as contracts) or students themselves pay the entire cost of instruction.

Fall 2004 headcount shows the largest enrollments at community and technical colleges



Sources: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (U.S. Department of Education) for public and independent four-year institutions.

Notes: Public data include both state and non-state funded enrollments. Not shown are enrollments in independent less-than-four-year institutions.

Colleges and enrollments

Public four-year

Enrollments reflect all funding sources:	<u>Primary location</u>	<u>Fall 2004 enrollment (headcount)</u>
University of Washington (main campus)	Seattle	39,199
University of Washington Bothell	Bothell	1,608
University of Washington Tacoma	Tacoma	2,100
Washington State University (main campus)	Pullman	18,707
Washington State University Vancouver	Vancouver	1,951
Washington State University Tri-Cities	Tri-Cities	1,149
Washington State University Spokane	Spokane	1,434
Central Washington University	Ellensburg	9,912
Eastern Washington University	Cheney	10,706
The Evergreen State College	Olympia	4,410
Western Washington University	Bellingham	14,190
Total: Public four-year		105,366

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (U.S. Department of Education), fall 2004.

Notes: Enrollments reflect both state-supported and non-state-supported students. Data are estimated for Washington State University by campus. In 2004, the Legislature removed the “branch” designation for Washington State University Spokane.

Colleges and enrollments

Public two-year community and technical colleges 29 community colleges, 5 technical colleges

Enrollments reflect all funding sources:	Primary Location	Fall 2004 enrollment (headcount)
Bates Technical College	Tacoma	6,391
Bellevue Community College	Bellevue	19,231
Bellingham Technical College	Bellingham	3,670
Big Bend Community College	Moses Lake	2,554
Cascadia Community College	Bothell	2,566
Centralia College	Centralia	4,888
Clark College	Vancouver	13,411
Clover Park Technical College	Tacoma	9,701
Columbia Basin College	Pasco	6,668
Edmonds Community College	Lynnwood	10,096
Everett Community College	Everett	9,988
Grays Harbor College	Aberdeen	3,416
Green River Community College	Auburn	8,739
Highline Community College	Des Moines	8,546
Lake Washington Technical College	Kirkland	4,528
Lower Columbia College	Longview	3,945
Olympic College	Bremerton	7,056
Peninsula College	Port Angeles	5,178
Pierce District:		
Pierce College Puyallup	Puyallup	3,097
Pierce College Fort Steilacoom	Fort Steilacoom	9,028
Renton Technical College	Renton	4,954
Seattle District:		
Seattle Central Community College	Seattle	10,367
North Seattle Community College	Seattle	8,791
South Seattle Community College	Seattle	8,060
Shoreline Community College	Shoreline	8,161
Skagit Valley Community College	Mount Vernon	7,035
South Puget Sound Community College	Olympia	6,695
Spokane District:		
Spokane Community College	Spokane	7,460
Spokane Falls Community College	Spokane	13,715
Tacoma Community College	Tacoma	8,712
Walla Walla Community College	Walla Walla	6,230
Wenatchee Valley College	Wenatchee	4,081
Whatcom Community College	Bellingham	6,381
Yakima Valley Community College	Yakima	6,198
Total: Community and technical colleges		249,537

Source: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, *Enrollment and Staffing Report*, fall 2004.

Notes: Enrollments reflect both state-supported and non-state-supported students. Seattle Vocational Institute's enrollments are included in the Seattle Central Community College total.

Colleges and enrollments

Independent four-year

	<u>Primary location</u>	<u>Fall 2004 enrollment (headcount)</u>
Antioch University	Seattle	913
Argosy University	Seattle	364
Art Institute of Seattle	Seattle	2,493
Bastyr University	Kenmore	1,126
City University	Seattle	4,254
Cornish College of the Arts	Seattle	728
Crown College	Tacoma	290
Devry University	Federal Way	1,289
Digipen Institute of Technology	Redmond	414
Faith Evangelical Lutheran Seminary	Tacoma	256
Gonzaga University	Spokane	5,858
Henry Cogswell College	Everett	229
Heritage College	Toppenish	1,355
ITT Technical Institute	Seattle	591
ITT Technical Institute	Bothell	348
ITT Technical Institute	Spokane	501
Mars Hill Graduate School	Bothell	244
Northwest Baptist Seminary	Tacoma	78
Northwest College of Art	Poulsbo	103
Northwest College of the Assemblies of God	Kirkland	1,180
Pacific Lutheran University	Tacoma	3,643
Puget Sound Christian College	Edmonds	138
Saint Martin's College	Lacey	1,512
Seattle Institute of Oriental Medicine	Seattle	32
Seattle Pacific University	Seattle	3,779
Seattle University	Seattle	6,810
Trinity Lutheran College	Issaquah	135
University of Phoenix	Seattle	2,197
University of Phoenix	Spokane	232
University of Puget Sound	Tacoma	2,864
Walla Walla College	College Place	1,968
Whitman College	Walla Walla	1,481
Whitworth College	Spokane	2,382
Total: Independent four-year		49,787

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (U.S. Department of Education).

Enrollments

What is the level of state-supported full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments in public institutions?

Fall headcount data covers all students who attend higher education institutions in Washington – whether they are enrolled in a one-credit course or attend full time. For public colleges and universities, the headcount enrollment numbers include both enrollments supported by state funds, as well as enrollments supported by other sources, such as contracts with outside agencies. However, state funding supports a large proportion of enrollments at public institutions.

For budget purposes, the Legislature funds enrollments based on the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students. FTE enrollments are calculated on total credit hours rather than numbers of individuals (heads). One full-time equivalent enrollment is equal to 15 credit hours for an undergraduate and 10 credit hours for a graduate student. Therefore, because many students enroll on a part-time basis, the number of calculated FTEs is usually less than the number based on headcount.

Furthermore, FTE enrollments are often calculated as an average for the entire year. The Legislature budgets FTE enrollments and, at the end of the year, actual FTE enrollments are calculated. Actual FTEs usually vary slightly from the “budgeted” FTE enrollments.

Enrollments

**Actual average annual FTEs: state-supported
public four-year institutions and community and technical colleges
(centers and off-campus enrollments included with each institution)**

	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>1997-98</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-00</u>	<u>2000-01</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2004-05</u>
<u>Research institutions</u>									
UW Main campus	31,503	31,765	31,785	32,036	32,661	33,863	34,065	33,487	33,383
UW Bothell	638	799	844	959	1,041	1,228	1,236	1,250	1,344
UW Tacoma	<u>717</u>	<u>834</u>	<u>963</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>1,556</u>	<u>1,662</u>	<u>1,579</u>	<u>1,630</u>
UW total	32,858	33,398	33,592	34,058	34,966	36,647	36,963	36,316	36,357
WSU Main campus	16,971	16,961	17,390	17,010	17,257	17,607	17,830	17,975	17,954
WSU Spokane	364	288	383	432	526	567	628	627	1,192
WSU Tri-Cities	656	647	591	596	639	631	627	677	672
WSU Vancouver	<u>722</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>1,263</u>	<u>1,339</u>
WSU total	18,713	18,724	19,312	19,008	19,498	19,955	20,311	20,542	21,157
<u>Comprehensive institutions</u>									
CWU	7,448	7,474	7,471	7,463	7,287	7,672	8,106	8,657	8,885
EWU	6,945	6,907	7,244	7,712	8,081	8,421	8,700	8,956	9,126
TESC	3,489	3,728	3,822	3,697	3,786	4,009	4,054	4,099	4,120
WWU	10,118	10,374	10,550	10,840	11,214	11,265	11,377	11,505	11,713
Four-year total	79,571	80,605	81,991	82,778	84,832	87,969	89,511	90,075	91,358
<u>Community and technical colleges</u>									
Community and technical colleges	118,515	117,925	121,302	125,131	128,093	133,962	139,753	138,241	131,489
Public total	198,086	198,530	203,293	207,909	212,925	221,931	229,264	228,316	222,847

Sources: Office of Financial Management, *Higher Education Enrollment Statistics* and budget driver reports (as of July 2005).

Enrollments

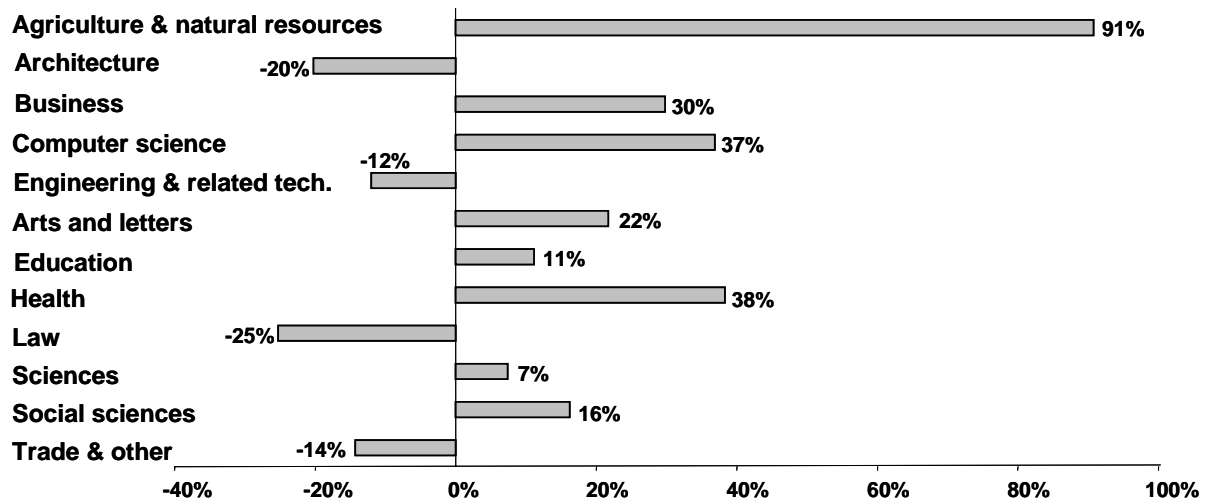
What fields of study are students pursuing?

For most students at four-year institutions, their interests lie in pursuing degrees – bachelor's, master's, doctorate, or professional. A few also enroll for additional coursework for certification/licensure purposes after earning a degree.

FTE enrollments by discipline: 2003-04 public four-year institutions

	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Share of total</u>
Agriculture & natural resources	3,920	4%
Architecture	1,258	1%
Business	8,225	9%
Computer science	2,138	2%
Engineering and related technologies	3,175	4%
Arts and letters	25,031	28%
Education	5,689	6%
Health	6,194	7%
Law	784	1%
Sciences	15,549	17%
Social sciences	18,022	20%
Trade / other	90	1%
TOTAL	90,075	100%

Percentage change in FTEs by discipline between 1993-94 and 2003-04



Source: Office of Financial Management, July 2004.

Note: Categories are those developed by the National Center for Education Statistics (U.S. Department of Education).

Enrollments

Looking more closely at community and technical colleges

Four main areas

Academic transfer:

Earning credits that can be applied to a bachelor's degree program when students transfer to four-year institutions.

Workforce

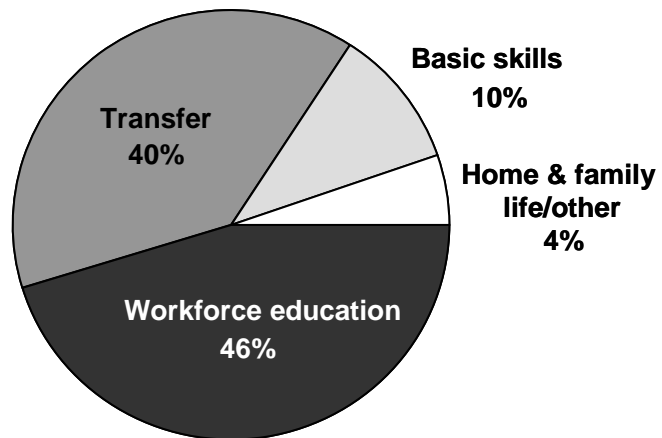
education: Preparing for jobs or upgrading job skills.

Basic skills: Taking courses that focus on English as a second language, adult basic education, and courses leading to a high school diploma or General Education Development (GED) certificate. Note: Some portion of students classified as "transfer" and "workforce" also enroll in one or more basic skills courses.

Home and family life, other, and not reported: These students enroll for parent education, retirement planning or other purposes. This category also includes students who did not specify a goal when they enrolled.

By statute, community and technical colleges are required to "offer comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020).

Most state-supported FTE enrollments at the two-year colleges are in workforce training and academic transfer programs: 2003-04



Percentage distributions have remained fairly stable over time

	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>2001-02</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2003-04</u>
Workforce education	46%	45%	46%	46%
Transfer	38%	39%	39%	40%
Basic skills	10%	11%	10%	10%
Home & family life/other	6%	5%	5%	4%

Source: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, *Academic Year Reports*, 1999-2000 and 2002-2003.

Enrollments

Community and technical colleges: FTEs by purpose for attending 2003-04 academic year (state supported)

	<u>Workforce education</u>	<u>Transfer</u>	<u>Basic skills</u>	<u>Home & family life/other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bates	3,555	0	154	990	4,698
Bellevue	2,439	4,612	326	624	8,000
Bellingham	1,593	0	26	35	1,654
Big Bend	653	812	167	41	1,673
Cascadia	300	1,106	19	7	1,431
Centralia	690	777	467	279	2,212
Clark	2,979	3,283	818	211	7,290
Clover Park	3,749	10	397	86	4,242
Columbia Basin	1,659	2,964	47	69	4,740
Edmonds	1,897	2,273	620	176	4,966
Everett	1,976	1,875	621	89	4,560
Grays Harbor	781	584	282	89	1,736
Green River	1,800	2,589	1,026	90	5,504
Highline	1,606	2,547	1,669	80	5,903
Lake Washington	2,534	225	173	118	3,050
Lower Columbia	1,350	771	180	117	2,417
Olympic	1,995	2,122	242	206	4,565
Peninsula	666	554	207	194	1,621
Pierce Puyallup	519	1,137	192	46	1,895
Pierce Steilacoom	1,315	1,981	85	47	3,429
Renton	2,963	135	414	76	3,589
Seattle Central	2,804	2,672	813	251	6,539
Seattle North	1,712	1,761	444	149	4,066
Seattle South	2,440	1,047	470	150	4,107
Shoreline	2,455	2,270	388	176	5,290
Skagit Valley	1,663	1,597	452	173	3,884
South Puget Sound	1,570	1,742	59	142	3,514
Spokane	4,302	1,587	6	275	6,171
Spokane Falls	2,166	3,452	1,329	387	7,335
Tacoma	1,959	2,561	445	83	5,047
Walla Walla	1,669	972	224	94	2,959
Wenatchee Valley	1,170	1,090	201	17	2,478
Whatcom	620	1,739	148	39	2,546
Yakima Valley	2,013	1,481	861	62	4,416
System Total	63,557	54,330	13,971	5,669	137,526

Source: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, *Academic Year Report 2003-04*.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. FTEs in this report are different than in other reports due to the way in which FTEs are calculated in variable credit courses. Seattle Vocational Institute's enrollments are included in the Seattle Central Community College total.

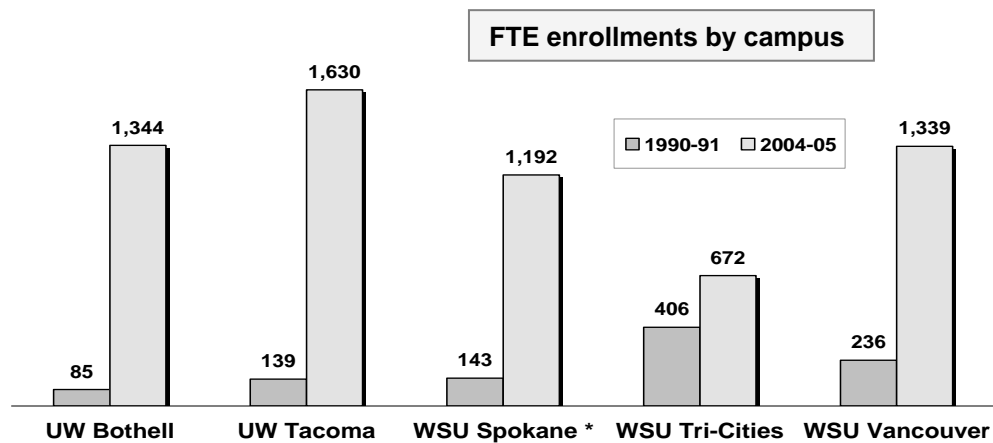
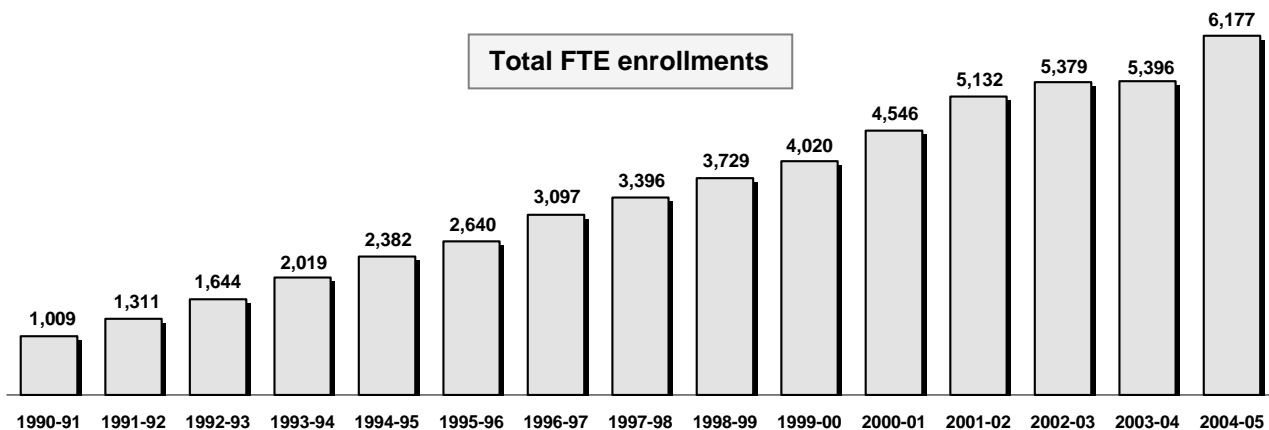
Enrollments

Branch campuses

Branch campuses of the University of Washington and Washington State University were developed in the early 1990s. This change marked the first significant expansion of the state's public higher education system in more than two decades.

Branch campuses address the issue of access to higher education in urban growth areas where there is no public four-year institution. Legislation enacted during the 2005 session authorized lower-division courses and freshman/sophomore admissions at the UW branch campuses in Bothell and Tacoma, and at WSU Vancouver. WSU Tri-Cities is authorized to offer some lower-division courses and admit freshmen/sophomores in a biotechnology program.

Branch campus enrollments have grown steadily



*The 2004 Legislature removed the "branch" designation for Washington State University Spokane.

Source: Office of Financial Management, budget driver reports.

Enrollments

Distance education

For some students, the idea of “going to college” has taken on new meaning. New technologies, such as satellite transmissions, cable networks and the Internet, have allowed expanded access to courses and programs outside the traditional classroom environment.

Distance learning can be defined generally as teachers and students physically separated for at least some portion of the instructional time. Access to coursework is facilitated through one or more distance-delivery modes – ranging from mailed correspondence, to videotaped instruction, to interactive Internet connections.

It is important to note that “distance” learning and “traditional” learning are not mutually exclusive. Students may enroll simultaneously in both types of programs.

The portion of total instruction that can be characterized as “distance learning” has averaged about 2 percent in the four-year institutions and 5 percent in the two-year system since data collection began in fall 2000.

Distance learning enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment public two-year and four-year institutions: fall 2000 through fall 2004

<u>Fall term</u>	<u>Four-year percentage of total</u>	<u>Two-year percentage of total</u>	<u>Total four-year distance FTEs</u>	<u>Total two-year distance FTEs</u>
2000	2.0%	3.4%	1,787	4,085
2001	2.4%	4.0%	2,205	4,914
2002	1.7%	4.7%	1,621	6,046
2003	1.9%	5.2%	1,762	6,663
2004	1.9%	6.1%	1,793	7,339

Definition of distance learning:

The distance education learning course is defined as an academic degree credit course that is delivered predominantly through pre-recorded media, surface-mailed correspondence, Internet, interactive television technologies, and/or broadcasting.

Source: Office of Financial Management, *Higher Education Trends and Highlights*, March 2005.

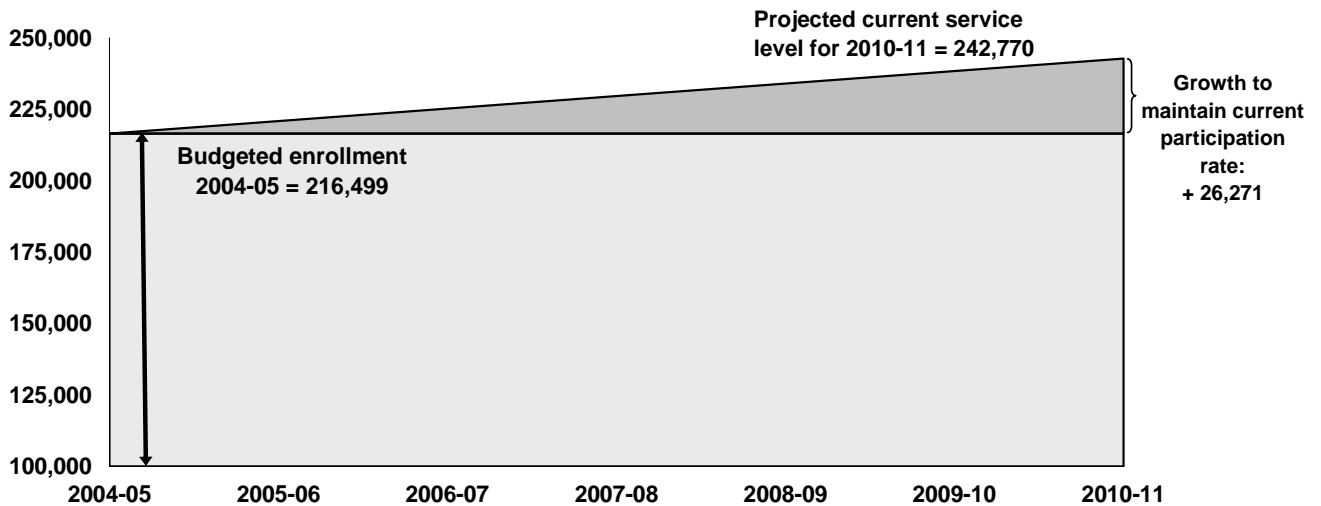
Enrollments

What should the state anticipate for future higher education enrollments?

Based on fall 2004 participation in public higher education, the current projected enrollments for public higher education by 2010-11 would be over 242,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments. This would allow the same proportion of the state's population to continue to enroll in public higher education institutions.

Similar to current enrollment distributions, future projections show the largest numbers of enrollments – about 143,000 FTEs – at community/technical colleges. About 100,000 FTEs would be enrolled at public four-year institutions.

Maintaining the 2004 public higher education participation rate will require 26,000 additional state-funded FTE enrollments by 2010-11



Sources: Projections: Office of Financial Management, *Public Two- and Four-Year Headcount and FTE Projections: Current Participation Rate Carried Forward*, November 2004 (latest available update).
Budgeted 2004-05 enrollment: Higher Education Coordinating Board and Office of Financial Management.

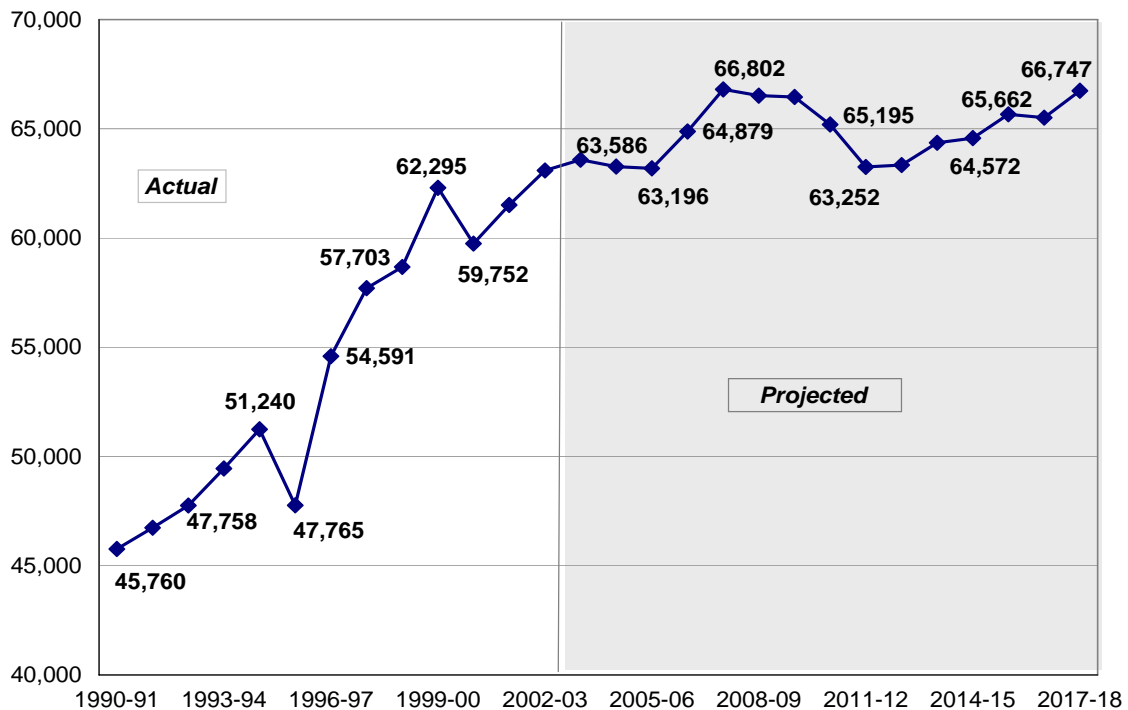
Enrollments

Projections of high school graduates

The number of high school graduates is another important predictor of higher education enrollments. Because a high proportion of new college students are recent graduates from high school, tracking their predicted numbers can be useful for anticipating college demand.

As the chart below shows, total numbers of high school graduates in the state will continue to increase (with a small decline in the next decade followed by another upswing). Currently, about 60 percent of Washington's high school graduates continue directly to an institution of higher education and most enroll in colleges and universities within this state. If this percentage remains constant, or increases, the number of high school graduates wanting to enter Washington's colleges and universities will grow.

**Number of high school graduates in Washington:
historical and projected**



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, *Knocking at the College Door* – 2003.

Note: Data include public and private high school graduates.